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OBSERVATIONS
ON
SENATOR DOUGLAS'S
VIEWS OF
POPULAR SOVREIGNTY,
AS EXPRESSED IN
HARPERS' MAGAZINE, FOR SEPT., 1859.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The writer of these "Observations" waited a few days after the appearance of Harpers' Magazine for September, in the confident expectation that somebody with more leisure and greater ability, would fully express the almost universal dissent of the public mind from the views contained in Mr. Douglas's article. He yielded to "the request of friends" only when he saw what he supposed to be a general wish for a discussion more extended than could be given of such a subject in newspaper paragraphs. Why not put the writer's name to it? Because the truth or falsehood of what is written does not depend on the name or character of him who wrote it. *Ho libellum!* Let it go forth, and find what entertainment it can.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7, 1859.

Every one knows that Mr. Douglas, the Senator from Illinois, has written and printed an elaborate essay, comprising thirty-eight columns of Harpers' Magazine, in which he has undertaken to point out the "dividing line between federal and local authority." Very many persons have glanced over its paragraphs to catch the leading ideas without loss of time, and some few have probably read it with care.

Those who dissent from the doctrines of this paper owe to its author, if not to his arguments, a most respectful answer. Mr. Douglas is not the man to be treated with a disdainful silence. His ability is a fact unquestioned; his public career, in the face of many disadvantages, has been uncommonly successful; and he has been for many years a working, struggling candidate for the Presidency. He is, moreover, the Coryphæus of his political sect—the founder of a new school—and his disciples naturally believe in the infallible verity of his words as a part of their faith.

The style of the article is, in some respects, highly commendable. It is entirely free from the vulgar clap-trap of the stump; and has no vain adornment of classical scholarship; but it shows no sign of the eloquent Senator; it is even without the logic of the great debater.—Many portions of it are very obscure. It seems to be an unsuccessful effort at legal precision; like the writing of a judge, who is trying in vain to give good reasons for a wrong decision on a question of law which he has not quite mastered.

With the help of Messrs. Seward and Lincoln, he has defined accurately enough the platform of the so-called Republican party; and he does not attempt to conceal his conviction that their doctrines are, in the last degree, dangerous. They are, most assuredly, full of evil and saturated with mischief. The "irrepressible conflicts" which they speak of with so much pleasure between the "opposing and enduring forces" of the Northern and Southern States, will be fatal, not merely to the peace of the country, but to the existence of the Government itself. Mr. Douglas knows this, and he knows, also, that the Democratic party is the only power which is, or can be, organized to resist the Republican forces or oppose their hostile march upon the capital. He who divides and weakens the friends of the country at such a crisis in her fortunes, assumes a very grave responsibility.

Mr. Douglas separates the Democratic party into three classes, and describes them as follows:

"*First*, Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes or prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but, "leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

"*Second*; Those who believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories, and withholds from Congress and the Territorial Legislature the power to control it, and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protection, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority and furnish such protection.

"*Third*, Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress to interfere for its protection; but insist that it is the duty of the judiciary to maintain slavery in the Territories without any law upon the subject."

We give Mr. Douglas the full benefit of his own statement. This is his mode of expressing those differences, which, he says, disturb the harmony, and threaten the integrity, of the American Democracy. These passages should, therefore, be most carefully considered.

The first class is the one to which he himself belongs, and to both the others he is equally opposed. He has no right to come between the second and third class. If the difference which he speaks of does exist among his opponents, it is their business, not his, to settle it or fight it out. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the dispute between Mr. Douglas and his followers on the one hand, and the rest of the Democratic party on the other, presuming that he will be willing to observe the principle of non-interventton in all matters with which he has no concern.

We will invert the order in which he has discussed the subject, and endeavor to show—

1. That he has not correctly stated the doctrine held by his opponents; and

2. That his own opinions, as given by himself, are altogether unsound.

I. He says that a certain portion of the Democratic party believe, or profess to believe, that *the Constitution establishes slavery* in the Territories, and insist that it is the duty of the judiciary to maintain it there *without any law* on the subject. We do not charge him with any intention to be unfair; but we assert, that he has in fact done wrong to, probably, nineteen-twentieths of the party, by attempting to put them on grounds which they never chose for themselves.

The Constitution certainly does not *establish* slavery in the Territories, nor anywhere else. Nobody in this country ever thought or said so. But the Constitution regards as sacred and inviolable all the rights which a citizen may legally acquire in a State. If a man acquires property of any kind in a State, and goes with it into a territory, he is not for that reason to be stripped of it. Our simple and plain proposition is, that the legal owner of a slave or other chattel may go with it into a Federal Territory without forfeiting his title.

Who denies the truth of this, and upon what ground can it be controvertnd? The reasons which support it are very obvious and very conclusive. As a jurist and a statesman, Mr. Douglas ought to be familiar with them, and there was a time when he was supposed to understand them very well. We will briefly give him a few of them.

It is an axiomatic principle of public law, that a right of property, a private relation, condition or *status*, lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the mere removal of the parties to another country, unless the law of that other country be in direct conflict with it. For instance: A marriage legally solemnized in France is binding in America; children born in Germany are legitimate here if they are legitimate there; and a merchant who buys goods in New York according to the laws of that State may carry them to Illinois and hold them there under his contract. It is precisely so with the *status* of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another; the question of his freedom or servitude depends on the law of the place where he came from, and depends on that alone, if there be no conflicting law at the place to which he goes or is taken. The Federal constitution therefore recognizes slavery as a legal condition wherever the local governments have chosen to let it stand unabolished, and regards it as illegal wherever the laws of the place have forbidden it. A slave being property in Virginia, remains property; and his master has all the rights of a Virginia master wherever he may go so that he go not to any place where the local law comes in conflict with his right. It will not be pretended that the Constitution itself furnishes to the Territories a conjicting law. It contains no provision that can be tortured into any semblance of a prohibition.

2. The dispute on the question whether slavery or freedom is local or general, is a mere war of words. The black race in this country is neither bond nor free by virtue of any general law. That portion of it which is free is so by virtue of some local regulation, and the slave owes service for a similar reason. The Constitution and laws of the United States simply declare that everything done in the premises by the State governments is right, and they shall be protected in carrying it out. But free negroes and slaves may both find themselves outside of any State jurisdiction, and in a Territory where no regulation has yet been made on the subject. There the Constitution is equally impartial. It neither frees the slave nor enslaves the freeman. It requires both to remain in *statu quo* until the *status* already impressed upon them by the law of their previous domicil shall be changed by some competent local authority. What is competent local authority in a Territory will be elsewhere considered.

3. The Federal Constitution carefully guards the rights of private property against the Federal Government itself, by declaring that it shall not be taken for public use without compensation, nor without due process of law.—Slaves are private property, and every man who has taken an oath of fidelity to the constitution is religiously, morally and politically bound to regard them as such. Does anybody suppose that a Constitution which acknowledges the sacredness of private property so fully would wantonly destroy that right, not by any words that are found in it, but by mere implication from its general principles? It might as well be asserted that the general principles of the Constitution gave Lane and Montgomery a license to steal horses in the valley of the Osage.

4. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the question. After solemn argument and careful consideration, that august tribunal has announced its opinion to be that a slaveholder, by going into a Federal Territory does not lose the title he had to his negro in the State from which he came. In former times, a question of constitutional law once decided by the Supreme Court was regarded as settled by all, except that little band of ribald infidels, who meet periodically at Boston to blaspheme the religion and plot rebellion against the laws of the country. The leaders of the so-called Republican party have lately been treading close on the heels of their abolition brethren; but it is devoutly to be hoped that Mr. Douglas has no intention to follow their example.—In case he is elected President, he must see the laws faithfully executed. Does he think he can keep that oath by fighting the judiciary?

5. The legislative history of the country shows that all the great statesmen of former times entertained the same opinion, and held it so firmly that they did not even think of any other. It was universally taken for granted that a slave remained a slave, and a freeman a freeman, in the new Territories, until a change was made in their condition by some positive enactment. Nobody believed that a slave might not have been taken to and kept in the Northwest Territory, if the ordinance of 1787 or some other regulation had not been made to prohibit it. The Missouri restriction of 1820 was imposed solely because it was understood (probably by every member of that Congress) that, in the absence of a restriction, slave property would be as lawful in the eye of the Constitution above 36 deg. 30 min. as below; and all agreed, that the mere absence of a restriction did, in fact, make it lawful below the compromise line.

6. It is right to learn wisdom from our enemies. The Republicans do not point to any express provision of the Constitution, nor to any general principle embraced in it, nor to any established rule of law, which sustains their views. The ablest men among them are driven by stress of necessity to hunt for arguments in a code unrevealed, unwritten, and undefined which they put above the Constitution or the Bible, and call it "higher law." The ultra abolitionists of New England do not deny that the Constitution is rightly interpreted by the Democrats, as not interfering against slavery in the Territories: but they disdain to obey what they pronounce to be "an agreement with death and a covenant with hell."

7. What did Mr. Douglas mean when he proposed and voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri restriction? Did he intend to tell southern men that notwithstanding the repeal of the prohibition, they were excluded from those Territories as much as ever? Or did he not regard the right of a master to his slave perfectly good whenever he got rid of the prohibition? Did he, or anybody else at that time, dream that it was necessary to make a positive law in favor of the slaveholder before he could go there with safety? To ask these questions is to answer them? The Kansas-Nebraska bill was not meant as a delusion or a snare. It was well understood that the repeal alone of the restriction against slavery would throw the country open to everything which the Constitution recognized as property.

We have thus given what we believe to be the opinions held by the great body of the Democratic party: namely, that the Federal Constitution does not establish slavery anywhere in the Union; that it permits a black man to be either held in servitude or made free as the local law shall decide; and that in a Territory where no local law on the subject has been enacted, it leaves the free negro and the slave property in the same condition as when the Territory was acquired, that is, the *status* already impressed upon them, until it shall be changed by competent local authority. We have seen, that this is sustained by the reason of the thing, by a great principle of public law, by the words of the whole course of our legislation, by the concession of our political opponents, and, finally, by the most important act in the public life of Mr. Douglas himself.

Mr. Douglas imputes another absurdity to his opponents when he charges them with insisting "that it is the duty of the judiciary to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories *without any law upon the subject*." The judge who acts without law acts against law; and surely no sentiment so atrocious as this was ever entertained by any portion of the Democratic party. The right of a master to the services of his slave in a Territory is not against law nor without law, but in full accordance with law. If the law be against it we are all against it. Has not the emigrant to Nebraska a legal right to the ox team, which he bought in Ohio to haul him over the plains? Is not his title as good to it in the Territory, as it was in the State where he got it? And what should be said of a judge who tells him that he is not protected, or that he is maintained in the posession of his property "without any law upon the subject?"

II. We had a right to expect from Mr. Douglas at least a clear and intelligible definition of his own doctrine. We are disappointed. It is hardly possible to conceive anything more difficult to comprehend. We will transcribe it again, and do what can be done to analyze it.

"Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but "leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'"

The Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories: If it be meant by this that the Constitution does not *proprio vigore*, either emancipate any man's slave, or create the condition of slavery, and impose it on free negroes, but leaves the question of every black man's *status*, in the Territories as well as in the States, to be determined by the local law, then we admit it, for it is the very same proposition which we have been trying to prove. But it, on the contrary, it is to be understood as an assertion that the Constitution does not permit a master to keep his slave, or a free negro to have his liberty, in all parts of the Union where the local law does not interfere to prevent it, then the error is not only a very grave one, but it is also absurd and self-contradictory.

"The Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it."—This is sailing to Point-No-Point again. Of course a subject, which is legally controlled, cannot be beyond the power that controls it. But the question is, what constitutes legal control, and when the people of a State or Territory are in a condition to exercise it.

"The Constitution of the United States * * * * leaves the people perfectly free, * * * * * and subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This carries us round a full circle, and drops us precisely at the place of beginning. That the Constitution, leaves every body subject to the Comstitution, is most true. We are far from denying it. We never heard it doubted, and expect we never will. But the statement of it proves nothing, defines nothing, and explains nothing. It merely darkens the subject, as words without meaning always do.

But notwithstanding all this circuity of expression and consequent opaqueness of meaning in the magazine article of Mr. Douglas, we think we can guess what his opinions are or will be when he comes to reconsider the subject.—He will admit (at least he will not undertake to deny) that the *status* of a negro, whether of servitude or freedom, accompanies him wherever he goes, and adheres to him in every part of the Union until he meets some local law which changes it.

It will also be agreed that the people of a State, through their Legislature, and the people of a Territory, in the constitution which they may frame preparatory to their admission as a State, can regulate and control the subject black race within their respective jurisdictions, so as to make them bond or free.

But here we come to the point at which opinions diverge. Some insist that no citizen can be deprived of his property in slaves, or in anything else, *except* by the provision of a State constitution or by the act of a State Legislature; while others contend that an unlimited control over private rights may be exercised by a Territorial Legislature as soon as the earliest settlements are made.

So strong are the sentiments of Mr. Douglas in favor of the latter doctrine, that if it be not established he threatens us with Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," which shall end only with the universal abolition or the universal dominion of slavery. On the other hand, the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North, are penetrated with a conviction, that no such power is vested in a Territorial Legislature, and that those who desire to confiscate private property of any kind must wait until they get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government into their hands. We venture to give the following reasons for believing that Mr. Douglas is in error:

The Supreme Court has decided that a Territorial Legislature has not the power which he claims for it. That alone ought to be sufficient. There can be no law, order, or security for any man's rights, unless the judicial authority of the country be upheld. Mr. Douglas may do what he pleases with political conventions and party platforms, but we trust he will give the Supreme Court at least that deference which the most ultra Republicans have yet witheld.

The right of property is sacred, and the first object of all human government is to make it secure. Life is always unsafe where property is not fully protected. This is the experience of every people on earth, ancient and modern. To secure private property was a principal object of *Magna Charta*. Charles the I. afterwards attempted to violate it, but the people rose upon him, dragged him to the block, and severed his head from his body. At a still later period another monarch for a kindred offence was driven out of the country, and died a fugitive and an outcast. Our own Revolution was provoked by that slight invasion upon the right of the property which consisted in the exaction of a trifling tax. There is no government in the world, however absolute, which would not be disgraced and endangered by wantonly sacrificing private property even to a small extent. For centuries past such outrages have ceased to be committed in times of peace among civilized nations.

Slaves are regarded as property in the Southern States. The people of that section buy and sell, and carry on their business, provide for their families, and make their wills and divide their inheritance on that assumption. It is manifest to all who know them, that no doubts ever cross their minds about the rightfulness of holding such property. They believe they have a direct warrant for it, not only in the examples of the best men that ever lived, but in the precepts of Divine Revelation itself; and they are thoroughly satisfied that the relation of master and slave is the only one which can possibly exist there between the white and the black race without ruining both. The people of the North may differ from their fellow-citizens of the South on the whole subject, but knowing, as we all do, that these sentiments are sincerely and honestly entertained, we cannot wonder that they feel the most unspeakable indignation when any attempt is made to interfere with their rights. This sentiment results naturally and necessarily from their education and habits of thinking. They cannot help it, any more than an honest man in the North can avoid abhorring a thief or housebreaker.

The jurists, legislators, and people of the Northern States, have always sacredly respected the right of property in slaves held by their own citizens within their own jurisdiction. It is a remarkable fact, very well worth noticing, that no Northern State ever passed any law to take a negro from his master. All laws for the abolition of slavery have operated only on the unborn descendants of the negro race, and the vested rights of masters have not been disturbed in the North more than in the South.

In every nation under heaven, civilized, semi-barbarous, or savage, where slavery has existed in any form at all analogous to ours, the rights of the masters to the control of their slaves as property have been respected and on no occasion has any government struck at those rights, except as it would strike at other property. Even the British Parliament, when it emancipated the West India slaves, though it was legislating for a people three thousand miles away, and not represented, never denied either the legal or the natural right of the slave owner. Slaves were admitted to be property, and the Government acknowledged it by paying their masters one hundred millions of dollars for the privilege of setting them free.

Here, then, is a species of property which is of transcendent importance to the material interests of the South—which the people of that region think it right and meritorious in the eyes of God and good men to hold—which is sanctioned by the general sense of all mankind among whom it has existed—which was legal only a short time ago in all the States of the Union, and was then treated as sacred by every one of them—which is guaranteed to the owner as much as any other property is guaranteed by the Constitution;—and Mr. Douglas thinks that a Territorial Legislature is competent to take it away. We say, No; the supreme legislative power of a sovereign State alone can deprive a man of his property.

This proposition is so plain, so well established, and so universally acknowledged, that any argument in its favor would be a mere waste of words. Mr. Douglas does not deny it, and it did not require the thousandth part of his sagacity to see that it was undeniable. He claims for the Territorial governments the right of confiscating private property on the ground that those *governments* ARE *sovereign*—have an uncontrollable and independent power over all their internal affairs. That is the point which he thinks is to split the Democracy and impale the nation. But it is so entirely erroneous, that it must vanish into thin air as soon as it comes to be examined.

A Territorial government is merely provisional and temporary. It is created by Congress for the necessary preservation of order and the purposes of police. The powers conferred upon it are expressed in the organic act, which is the charter of its existence, and which may be changed or repealed at the pleasure of Congress. In most of those acts the power has been expressly reserved to Congress of revising the Territorial laws, and the power to repeal them exists without such reservation. This was asserted in the case of Kansas by the most distinguished Senators in the Congress of 1856. The President appoints the Governor, judges, and all other officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, directly or indirectly, by Congress. Even the expenses of the Territorial government are paid out of the Federal treasury. The truth is, they have no attribute of sovereignty about them. The essence of sovereignty consists in having no superior. But a Territorial government has a superior in the United States Government, upon whose pleasure it is dependent for its very existence—in whom it lives, and moves, and has its being—who has made, and can unmake it with a breath.

Congress can deprive men of their sovereign authority to dispose of property come from? This transcendent power, which even despots are cautious about using, and which a constitutional monarch never exercises—how does it get into a Territorial Legislature? Surely it does not drop from the clouds: it will not be contended, that it accompanies the settlers, or exists in the Territory before its organization. Indeed it is not to the people, but to the government of a Territory, that Mr. Douglas says it belongs. Then Congress must give the power at the same time that it gives the Territorial government. But not a word of the kind is to be found in any organic act that ever was framed. It is thus that Mr. Douglas argument runs itself out into nothing.

But if Congress *would* pass a statute expressly to give this sort of power to the Territorial governments, they still would not have it; for the Federal Government itself does not possess any control over men's property in the Territories. That such power does not exist in the Federal Government needs no proof: Mr. Douglas admits it fully and freely. It is, besides, established by the solemn decision of Congress, by the assent of the Executive, and by the direct ratification of the people acting in their primary capacity at the polls. In addition to all this, the Supreme Court have deliberately adjudged it to be an unalterable rule of constitutional law.

This acknowledgment that Congress has no power, authority, or jurisdiction over the subject, literally *obliges* Mr. Douglas to give up his doctrine, or else to maintain it by asserting that a power which the Federal Government *does not possess* may be *given by Congress to the Territorial government*. The right to abolish African slavery in a Territory is not granted by the Constitution to Congress; it is withheld, and therefore the same as if expressly prohibited. Yet Mr. Douglas declares that Congress may give it to the Territories. Nay; he goes further, and says that the *want* of the power in Congress is the very reason why it can delegate it—the general rule, in his opinion, being that Congress cannot delegate the powers it possesses, but may delegate such, "and only such, as Congress cannot exercise under the Constitution!" By turning to page 520 and 521, the reader will see that this astounding proposition actually made, not in jest or irony, but solemnly, seriously, and, no doubt in perfect good faith. On this principle, as Congress cannot exercise the power to make an *ex post facto* law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts, therefore it may authorize such laws to be made by the town councils of Washington city, or the levy court of the district. If Congress passes an act to hang a man without trial, it is void, and the judges will not allow it to be executed; but the power to do this prohibited thing can be constitutionally given by Congress to a Territorial Legislature!

We admit that there are certain powers bestowed upon the General Government which are in their nature judicial or executive. With them Congress can do nothing, except to see that they are executed by the proper kind of officers. It is also true that Congress has certain legislative powers which cannot be delegated. But Mr. Douglas should have kown that he was not talking about powers which belonged to either of these classes, but about a legislative jurisdiction totally forbidden to the Federal Government, and incapable of being delegated, for the simple reason that it does not constitutionally exist.

Will anybody say that such a power ought, as a matter of policy, or for reason of public safety, to be held by the provisional governments of the Territories? Undoubtedly no true patriot, nor friend of justice and order, can deliberately reflect on the probable consequences without deprecating them.

This power over property is the one which in all governments has been most carefully guarded, because the temptation to abuse it is always greater than any other. It is there that the subjects of a limited monarchy watch their king with the greatest jealousy. No republic has ever failed to impose strict limitations upon it. All free people know, that if they would remain free, they must compel the government to keep its hands off their private property; and this can be done only by tying them up with careful restrictions. Accordingly our Federal Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law," and that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." It is universally agreed that this applies only to the exercise of the power by the Government of the United States. We are also protected against the State governments by a similar provision in the State constitutions. Legislative robbery is therefore a crime which cannot be committed either by Congress or by any State Legislature, unless it be done in flat rebellion to the fundamental law of the land. But if the Territorial governments have this power, then they have it without any limitation whatsoever, and in all the fullness of absolute despotism. They are omnipotent in regard to all their internal affairs, for they are sovereign, without a constitution to hold them in check. And this omnipotent sovereignty is to be wielded by a few men suddenly drawn together from all part of America and Europe, unacquainted with one another, and ignorant of their relative rights. But if Mr. Douglas is right, those governments have all the absolute power of the Russian Autocrat. They may take every kind of property in mere caprice, or for any purpose of lucre or malice, without process of law, and without providing for compensation. The Legislature of Kansas, sitting at Lecompton or Lawrence, may order the miners to give up every ounce of gold that has been dug at Pike's Peak. If the authorities of Utah should license a band of marauders to despoil the emigrants crossing the Territory, their sovereign right to so cannot be questioned. A new Territory may be organized, which Southern men think should be devoted to the extension of slavery, while the people of the North are equally certain that prohibition is the proper business to be carried on there. If one party, by accident, by force, or by fraud, has a majority in the Legislature, the negroes are taken from the planters; and if the other set gains a political victory, it is followed by a statute to plunder the graziers of their cattle. Such things cannot be done by the Federal Government, nor by the governments of the States; but, if Mr. Douglas is not mistaken, they can be done by the Territorial governments. Is it not every way better to wait until the new inhabitants know themselves and one another; until the policy of the Territory is settled by some experience; and, above all, until the great powers of a sovereign State are regularly conferred upon them and properly limited, so as to prevent the gross abuses which always accompany unrestricted power in human hands?

There is another consideration, which Mr. Douglas should have been the last man to overlook. The present Administration of the Federal Government, and the whole Democratic party throughout the country, including Mr. Douglas, thought that, in the case of Kansas, the question of retaining or abolishing slavery should not be determined by any representative body without giving to the whole mass of the people an opportunity of voting on it. Mr. Douglas carried it further, and warmly opposed the constitution, denying even its validity, because other and undisputed parts of it had not also been submitted to a popular vote. Now he is willing that the whole slavery dispute in any Territory, and all questions that can arise concerning the right of the people to that or other property, shall be decided at once by a Territorial Legislature, without any submission at all. Popular sovereignty in the last Congress meant the freedom of the people from all the restraints of law and order now it means a government which shall rule them with a rod of iron. It swings like a pendulum from one side clear over to the other.

Mr. Douglas's opinions on this subject of sovereign Territorial governments are very singular; but the reasons he has produced to support them are infinitely more curious still.—For instance, he shows that Jefferson once introduced into the old Congress of the Confederation a *plan* for the government of the Territories, calling them by the name of "New States," but not making them anything like sovereign or independent States; and though this was a mere experimental *projet*, which was rejected by Congress, and never afterwards referred to by Jefferson himself, yet Mr. Douglas argues upon it as if it had somehow become a part of our fundamental law.

Again: He says that the States gave to the Federal Government the same powers which as colonies they had been willing to concede to the British Government, and kept those which as colonies they had claimed for themselves. If he will read a common-school history of the Revolution, and then look at Art. I, sec. 8, of the Constitution, he will find the two following facts fully established: 1. That the Federal Government has "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises;" and, 2. That the colonies, before the Revolution, utterly refused to be taxed by Great Brittan; and so far from conceding the power, foutght against it for seven long years.

There is another thing in the article which if it had not come from a distinguished Senator, and a very upright gentleman, would have been open to some imputation of unfairness. He quotes the President's message, and begins in the middle of a sentence. He professes to give the very words, and makes Mr. Buchanan say: "That slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States." What Mr. Buchanan did say was a different thing. It was this, "It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States." Everybody knows that by treating the Bible in that way, you can prove the non-existence of God.

The *argumentum ad hominem* is not fair, and we do not mean to use it. Mr. Douglas has a right to change his opinions whenever he pleases. But we quote him as we would any other authority equally high in favor of truth. We can prove by himself that every proposition he lays down in Harpers' Magazine is founded in error. Never before has any public man in America so completely revolutionized his political opinions in the course of eighteen months. We do not deny that the change is heartfelt and conscientious. We only insist that he formerly stated his propositions much more clearly, and sustained them with far greater ability and better reason, than he does now.

When he took a tour to the South, at the beginning of last winter, he made a speech at New Orleans, in which he announced to the people there that he and his friends in Illinois *accepted the Dred Scott decision*, regarded *slaves* as *property* and fully admitted the right of a Southern man to go into any Federal territory with his slave, and to hold him there as other property is held.

In 1849 he voted in the Senate for what was called Walker's amendment, by which it was proposed to put all the internal affairs of California and New Mexico under the domination of the President, giving him almost unlimited power, legislative, judicial, and executive, over the internal affairs of those Territories. (See 20th Cong., p. .) Undoubtedly this was a strange way of treating sovereignties. If Mr. Douglas is right now, he was guilty then of most atrocious usurpation.

Utah is as much a sovereign State as any other Territory, and as perfectly entitled to enjoy the right of self-government. On the 12th of June, 1857, Mr. Douglas made a speech about Utah, at Springfield, Illinois, in which he expressed his opinion strongly in favor of the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act, blotting the Territorial government out of existence, and putting the people under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, like a fort, arsenal, dock-yard, or magazine. He does not seem to have had the least idea then that he was proposing to extinguish a sovereignty, or to trample upon the sacred rights of an independent people.

The report which he made to the Senate, in 1856, on the Topeka constitution, enunciates a very different doctrine from that of the magazine article. It is true that the language is a little cloudy, but no one can understand the following sentences to signify that the Territorial governments have sovereign power to take away the property of the inhabitants:

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains in *abeyance, suspended* in the United States, in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the mean time they are admitted to enjoy and exercise all the rights and priveleges of self-government, in subordination to the Constitution of the United States, and in OBEDIENCE TO THE ORGANIC LAW passed by Congress in pursuance of that instrument. These rights and privileges are all derived from the Constitution, through the act of Congress, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which that Constitution imposes."

The letter he addressed to a Philadelphia meeting, in February, 1858, is more explicit, and, barring some anomalous ideas concerning the *abeyance* of the power and the *suspension* of it *in trust*, it is clear enough:

"Under our Territorial system, it requires sovereign power to ordain and establish constitutions and governments. While a Teritory may and should enjoy all the rights of self-government, in obedience to its organic law, it is not a sovereign power. The sovereignty of a Territory remains in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State, and cannot be withdrawn from the hands of the trustee and vested in the people of a Teritory without the consent of Congress."

The report which he made in the same month from the Senate Committee on Territories, is equally distinct, and rather more emphatic against his new doctrine:

"This committee in their reports have always held that a Territory is not a sovereign power; that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State; that the United States, as trustees, cannot be divested of the sovereignty, nor the Territory be invested with the right to assume and exercise it, without the consent of Congress. If the proposition be true that sovereign power alone can institute governments, and that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State, and that the sovereignty cannot be divested from the hands of the trustee without the assent of Congress, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that the Kansas Legislature did not and could not confer upon the Lecompton convention the sovereign power of ordaining a constitution for the people of Kansas, in place of the organic act passed by Congress."

The days are past and gone when Mr. Douglas led the fiery assaults of the opposition in the Lecompton controversy. Then it was his object to prove that a Territorial Legislature, so far from being omnipotent, was powerless even to authorize an election of delegates to consider about their own affairs. It was asserted that a convention chosen under a Territorial law could make and ordain no constitution which would be legally binding. Then a Territorial government was to be despised and spit upon, even when it invited the people to come forward and vote on a question of the most vital importance to their own interests. But now all things have become new. The Lecompton dispute has "gone glimmering down the dream of things that were," and Mr. Douglas produces another issue, brand new from the mint. The old opinions are not worth a rush to his present position, it must be sustained by the opposite principles and reasoning totally different. The Legislature of Kansas was not sovereign when it authorized a convention of the people to assemble and decide what sort of a constitution they would have, but when it strikes at their rights of property, it becomes not only a sovereign but a soverign without limitation of power.—We have no idea that Mr. Douglas is not perfectly sincere, as he was also when he took the other side. The impulses engendered by the heat of controversy have driven him at different times in opposite directions. We do not charge it against him as a crime, but it is true that these views of his, inconsitent as they are with one another, always *happen* to accord with the interests of the opposition, always give to the enemies of the Constitution a certain amount of "aid and comfort", and always add a little to the rancorous and malignant hatred with which the abolitionists regard the government of their own country.

Yes: the Lecompton issue which Mr. Douglas made upon the Administration two years ago is done, and the principles on which we were then opposed are abandoned. We are no longer required to fight for the lawfulness of a Territorial election held under Territorial authority. But another issue is thrust upon us, to "disturb the harmony and threaten the integrity" of the party. A few words more, (perhaps of tedious repetition,) by way of showing what that new issue is, or probably will be, and we are done.

We insist that an emigrant going into a Federal Territory, retains his title to the property which he took with him, until there is some prohibition enacted by lawful authority. Mr. Douglas cannot deny this in the face of his New Orleans speech, and the overwhelming reasons which support it.

It is an agreed point among all Democrats that Congress cannot interfere with the rights of property in the Territories.

It is also acknowledged that the people of a new State, either in their constitution or in an act of their Legislature, may make the negroes within it free, or hold them in a state of servitude.

But we believe more. We believe in submitting to the law, as decided by the Supreme Court, which declares that a Territorial Legislature cannnot, anny more than Congress, interfere with rights of property in a Territory—that the settlers of a Territory are bound to wait until the sovereign power is conferred upon them, with proper limitations, before they attempt to exercise the most dangerous of all its functions. Mr. Douglas denies this, and there is the new issue.

Why should such an issue be made at such a time? What is there now to excuse any friend of peace for attempting to stir up the bitter waters of strife? There is no actual difficulty about this subject in any Territory. There is no question upon it pending before Congress or the country. We are called upon to make a contest, at once unnecessary and hopeless, with the judicial authority of the nation. We object to it. We will not obey Mr. Douglas when he commands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the court to be right, and Mr. Douglas wrong.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 23, 1859.

B. F. Meyers, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEO. W. GUMP, of Bedford county,
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset "

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WM. STATES, of W. Providence tp.

FOR [illegible],
WM. SCHAFER, of Bedford Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
GEO. H. SPANG, of Bedford Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAM'L KETTERMAN, of Bedford Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WM. M. PEARSON, of M. Woodberry tp.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN KEMERY, of Schellsburg Bor.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL FLETCHER, of Monroe tp.

Democratic Meetings.

That the issues of the day may be properly presented before the people, that the Truth may be vindicated and the Right sustained, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, takes pleasure in announcing that meetings of the people will be held at the times and places specified below. All who are in favor of maintaining the Union and the Constitution, and who are opposed to the degrading and infamous doctrine that White and Black Amalgamation is right, are respectfully invited to attend.

At SCHELLSBURG, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

At BUENA VISTA, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1

At V. B. Wertz's, in Harrison tp., on WEDNESDAY, Oct., 5th.

At MICHAEL WYANT'S, in Union tp., THURSDAY, Oct. 6th.

At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 6th.

At D. L. DEFIBAUGH'S, in Snake Spring tp,. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7th.

At BARLEY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, in Bedford township, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8th.

At CHENEYSVILLE, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8th.

At CLEARVILLE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct 8th.

At PALO ALTO, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct 8th.

At "THE MILLS," in Bedford tp, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10th.

The meetings to be held in the evening, to begin at 7 o'clock, and those to be held in daytime, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Meetings will be held at other places, if desired.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com.
O. E. SHANNON,
Chairman.

☞The Democratic meeting at BUENA VISTA, has been changed to Saturday evening, Oct. 1. GEN. COFFROTH, of Somerset, one of our candidates for the Legislature, is expected to be present to address the meetings at Schellsburg and Buena Vista.

JUDGE BLACK AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The newspapers and politicians of all parties, are just now busily employed in seeking out candidates for the Presidency. There is no good to be derived, neither by the aspirants whose names are brought before the public, nor by the party to which they belong, from this indecent haste in pushing forward and multiplying candidates. Still, the indication of individual preferences, will not harm any body, and we, therefore, hope to be pardoned for making known, at this early day, our own choice among the distinguished gentlemen named in connexion with the next Democratic nomination for President. We are for JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania. We believe, with a cotemporary, that Pennsylvania must be carried by the Democratic nominee in 1860, in order to secure his election. We believe further, that Judge Black is the man to carry Pennsylvania. He has already been twice before the people of our State, as a candidate, and the popular voice each time responded in his favor in the most emphatic manner. In 1851, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, by a larger majority than that obtained by any other of the five successful candidates for that office. In 1851, when POLLOCK, K. N., was elected Governor by a majority of 40,000, Judge Black was a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, and was again successful by an overwhelming vote. Such was his popularity that it burst in sunder the bonds of Know Nothingism, and swept before it like chaff, the oaths, the ritual, the pass-words and all the paraphernalia of that redoubtable order. Since Judge Black's induction in the office which he now fills, he has made himself hosts of friends in every section of the Union. The unflinching defender of the Constitutional rights of the South, he has in more than one instance shown himself the true friend of the North. The vigorous and uncompromising opponent of the sale of the Pennsylvania canals, he has won golden opinions from all parties for his staunch political integrity. The equal friend of every citizen, his recent decision in the expatriation question, or the rights of naturalized citizens in the country of their birth, has made him a great and glorious name among our adopted citizens. On account of this last, we confidently believe that Judge Black could carry more Western states than any other candidate. In the event of his nomination a direct issue could be made between the liberal opinions of Judge Black on the naturalization question and the proscriptive Two Years' Amendment of the Massachusetts Republicans. On that issue, his triumph would be certain.

But it is not solely for considerations of expediency, that we have made choice of JUDGE BLACK. He is no mere politician — no trader in party wares —no buyer and seller of votes by newspaper claptrap and speech-making humbug. He is one of the few statesmen of the present day, who have kept their political garments free from the stains of the demagogue and the trimmer. His claims are far above those of mere availability. They consist in his life-long, radical Democracy—in his high-toned and unselfish patriotism—in his great intellectual ability and the eminent soundness and vigor of his statesmanship.

We have thus briefly announced our favorite among the candidates at present spoken of in connexion with the nomination at Charleston. We have made this announcement, not in a spirit of dictation to the Democracy of this county, but merely as our own individual sentiment. We shall always abide by the will of the majority, and we shall support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, be he Judge Black, or any other good and true Democrat.

☞The editor of this paper takes great pleasure in informing his Abolition slanderers that he has a fraid to refer. In which he is neither alone nor singular, that record is well known to all who are acquainted with the history of politics in Bedford and Somerset counties since 1856, and the Abolition-Know Nothing wire-workers of Bedford borough, are welcome to all the capital they can make of it, whether by misrepresentation, or any other fraud upon the public. That we became a Democrat "because the delegates belonging to the Roman Catholic sect from the state of Louisiana, were admittted as members of the American Convention which nominated Millard Fillmore," is such a palpable falsehood that it is scarcely worth while to refute it. *It is a lie out of the whole cloth*, and was fabricated expressly to screen Mr. JOHN TAYLOR'S *unrenounced* Know Nothingism, so as to give him an opportunity to electioneer with persons belonging to the Catholic church. If we ever said any thing about the Catholic delegation from Louisiana, it was that the so-called American party were inconsistent in admitting delegates into their Convention whom they WERE SWORN TO EXCLUDE; but we never gave that as a reason, either publicly or privately, for becoming a member of the Democratic party. We have always maintained that religious freedom—the privilege to worship God according to the dictates of a man's own conscience—is an inalienable right of every human being. In our humble way we have advocated this doctrine in the news-paper and on the stump, ever since we have taken an active part in politics. If any there be who doubt our sincerity on this subject, and who are willing to believe the falsehoods uttered against us by electioneering demagogues, we can only admire their remarkable far-sightedness on the one hand and their blissful credulity on the other.

☞The Abolitionists complain of our reminding them of the promises they made last fall, that if their party were successful they would put an end to the "Hard Times." They say Mr. McPherson, their Congressman, has not yet taken his seat. Very true. But they asked the people to vote not only for McPherson but for Geo. W. Williams and their whole ticket, on the plea of "better times." The people are now asking the question, what has Mr. Williams done to improve the "hard times?"

☞The game of brag has been commenced, by the Abolitionists, as usual, to frighten the timid into voting their ticket. The fact is they are dreadfully scared and are trying to whistle to keep their courage up. They know that some of their best men have deserted them since last fall, and that the disgusting conduct of Geo. W. Williams in the last Legislature, is even now driving many of their adherents from their ranks. Their doom is sealed.

☞We call attention to the able review of Senator Douglas' views on "Popular Sovereignty" as expressed in a recent article in *Harpers' Magazine*, published in our issue of today. It is said to have been written by Judge Black, which we are not at all inclined to doubt, as it certainly bears the stamp of a powerful intellect. Let every one read it.

☞The *Valley Spirit* hoists the name of JEREMIAH S. BLACK, for President.

MILLERISM EXTRAORDINARY.

Our readers are, doubtless, well aware that there is a sect in some of the Eastern states, called Millerites. They have a prophet, or a son of a prophet, or several prophets, or several sons of prophets, by whom the end of the world is foretold with remarkable accuracy, every year or two. We believe their last prophecy fixed the time for the eternal smash of all things terrestrial, in June last. But to the great regret of Telegraph companies and newspaper reporters, "auld nature" utterly refused to be annihilated, according to the programme of the Millerites.

Are the people of Bedford county cognizant of the astounding fact that they have a seer in their midst whose prophetic outgivings far exceed in truthfulness and correctness, the infallible predictions of Millerism? If not, let them turn to the columns of the Bedford Abolition organ, in its issues immediately preceding the elections of '56, '57, and '58, and to an article contained in the last number, in which the prophecy is regularly made, in four "equal annual" guesses, that the Democracy would be defeated in this county. What a gifted prophet Mr. Jordan is! "A Daniel! A second Daniel!" not "come to judgment," but to prophesy! Hadn't the Opposition better add Millerism to their Know-Nothingism, Black-Republicanism, Abolitionism, Amalgamationism, and the various other *isms* that adorn their creed?

THE SYMPATHY GAME.

One of the electioneering tricks of GEO. W. WILLIAMS, is to write letters to Somerset to the effect that the Democrats of Bedford county are trying to get votes for MR. GUMP at the expense of Gen. Cofroth. By circulating this falsehood in Somerset county, he thinks he can bamboozle some Democrats there into dropping Mr. Gump. He knows that his *niggerism* is unpalatable to the people, and he must sugar-coat it some-how in order to get the old Silver Gray Whigs and Straight-out Americans to swallow it. Mr. Williams also tries his hand at the sympathy game. He has an article published in his Somerset organ, setting forth that Gen Coffroth is trying to defeat him on local grounds, doubtless thinking this would have the effect of getting him some votes in this county, for local reasons. Mr. Williams' plans are very shrewd, but he will find that the people of this Legislative district are not fools enough to be caught by his trickery.

"The best laid plans of *mice* and men,
Gang aft agley."

☞The wit of the Somerset *Herald & Whig* is absolutely stunning. Mr. Gump's name furnishes it with material for endless strings of puns. Does it remember the fun it had at the expense of Senator Schell's name, in 1857—"*Schell-bark*," and so on—and how the editor laughed on the "other side of his mouth," shortly after the election?

This Picture and That.

Question before the House of Representatives, March 11th, 1859:	Question before the House of Representatives, March 11th, 1859:
Shall the intermarriage of whites and blacks be indefinitely postponed?—AYE, GEO. W. WILLIAMS.	Shall "intermarriage" of whites and blacks be indefinitely postponed?—NO, GEO. G. WALKER.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—REV. F. K. LEVAN, of Somerset, preached in the German Reformed Church, of this place on Sunday last. His sermon was a learned and eloquent.

—Hon. Nimrod Strickland has retired from the editorship of the *Pennsylvanian*, on account of feeble health. G. W. Baker, Esq., succeeds him. The *Pennsylvanian* is now one of the best newspapers published, and deserves the patronage of the Democracy every where.

—We had the pleasure on Monday last, of taking by the hand our old friend, JACOB S. SCHELL, ESQ., formerly of Schellsburg, in this county, but now of Atchison, Kansas. We are glad to know that MR. SCHELL is prospering in his new home. If integrity of character, industrious habits, a bold and pushing spirit, united with excellent qualifications for business, can give a man success, our friend SCHELL will not be one of the failures of Kansas.

—The next meeting of the Buchanan Club will be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. At the last meeting there were speeches made by O. H. Gaither, Geo. Reimund and B. F. Meyers. There was a large crowd present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Several speeches may be expected from good speakers, at the next meeting.

—Our correspondent at Saxton, writes us that "the grading is completed on five of the twelve miles of the Bedford Railroad that have been put under contract, and that the balance is progressing satisfactorily." We also have from him the following statement concerning

THE BROAD TOP COAL TRADE:

Shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Sept. 14th, - - - - 2,356 tons.
Previously, since Jan. 1, - - 82,978 "

Whole am't for this year, - - 85,334 "
For same time last year, - - 66,701 "

Increase, - - - - - - - - 18,633 "

—The Cassville Seminary and Normal School, located at Cassville, Huntingdon county, is recommended to us as one of the best institutions of the kind in the State. It is said to be "the cheapest school in the land." Address, M. McN. Walsh, A. M., Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.

—Maine and Vermont have gone Black Republican as usual, though the majorities are small compared with what they were in 1856.

—A Telegraphic despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., states that a convention comprising the leading Abolitionists, Spiritualists, Free Lovers, Infidels, Fanatics, and Women's Rights men and women, has been in session in that city for two days past. An interesting gathering that!

—The public examination of teachers for Bedford borough and Bedford township, will take place on Friday and Saturday, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, beginning at 9 o'clock, A. M., on each day. The public are invited to attend.

—Four and three tenths cubic inches of water fell during the rain on last Friday and Saturday, and eight tenths on Wednesday morning of this week.

Are You Assessed?

Democrats! see that you can answer this question in the affirmative when you go to the polls. The Opposition are making lists of their men and handing them to the Assessors. See that you do so, likewise. SATURDAY, OCT. 1, is the last day on which you can be legally assessed.

Mrs. Sarah D. C. Reamer.

The subject of this sketch was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., January 24, 1791, was married to Mr. Christian Reamer in 1810, removed soon afterward with her husband to Sideling Hill, Fulton County where, in the year 1836, she was called to mourn his death. Some eight years after this, or in 1844, she removed with her family to the Borough of Bedford, where she departed this life, Aug 27, 1859, aged 68 years, 8 months and 3 days.

In the character of the departed, so many excellencies met, and their blending was so harmonious and beautiful, that, to overrate her worth, would be difficult indeed. As a child, she was affectionate and dutiful; as a wife, devotedand frugal; as a mother ever conscientiously and tenderly careful to do her whole duty to her children, both for this life and for that which is to come; as a neighbor, she was obliging and amiable; as a lady, courteous and intelligent; and last, though not least, as a Christian, she was *blameless*—a child of God without rebuke.

Mrs. Reamer was very early in life the subject of religious awakenings. When not more than five or six years old, she became much concerned on account of Original Sin, of which she had learned in her catechism, and a sense of the existence of which, in her own heart, more distressed her, at this period, than did any convictions of actual transgression.

When arriving at about the age of twelve years, she was led, through the influence of her pious grandmother, to seek the Saviour. She at length rested in hope, for, as yet, her evidence of acceptance was neither direct nor clear. She now connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she ever afterwards continued a most devoted and exemplary member. Her opportunities, however, at this period, for attendance upon the means of grace, were limited, so that for some years she continued to grope her way in comparative darkness, neither enjoying nor knowing the fullness of her privelege as a child of God.—She has often since remarked, that, had she in those times enjoyed, as she afterward did, the privileges of the class room and love feast, she had not so long continued in a state of anxious uncertainty, singing, as the mother of the Rev. John Wesley so long did,

"Thou great mysterious God unknown,
Whose love hath gently led me on,
E'en from my infant days;
Mine inmost soul expose to view,
And tell me if I ever knew
Thy justifying grace."

Soon after her marriage, however, and while listening to a sermon from the Rev. James Sewell, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, she was enabled to enter into the rest of faith—realizing the purport of that scripture which saith, "He that believeth on the Son of God, hath the witness in himself." Then and there the Spirit itself first witnessed with her spirit that she was a child of God, putting "a new song in to her mouth," even this:

"My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear,
He owns me for his child,
I can no longer fear;
With confidence I now draw nigh,
And Father, Abba, Father cry."

From that day till the day of her death, she was a most uncompromising advocate of the doctrine of the direct witness of the Spirit, and those who knew her best, know that she was too good, intentionally to deceive, and too scripturally inteligent, to have been mistaken.

Mrs. Reamer's inteligence upon religious subjects was much more than ordinary; her intellect was clear and inquiring; she read much—heard attentively—thought closely. She was thus theoretically intelligent. Besides this she was deeply *experienced* in those direct manifestations of the Deity scripturally promised to the human soul, and which impart to it, such additional clearness and correctness in reference to the true character of the Divine Attributes. One of the disciples inquired of the Saviour, "Lord, *how* is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us as thou dost not unto the world?" As yet, that Disciple had not experimentally learned, for the fullness of the Spirit had not yet been given; Mrs. Reamer, however, understood this, for she had experienced it. Philip said, "Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us." Mrs. Reamer prayed not thus, but did, indeed, upon one occasion, venture to pray with Moses, "Show me, I beseech thee, thy glory." And, as that servant of the Lord was permitted, by special privilege, and by *special manifestation*, to look upon the *milder* rays of the Divine "Goodness," (for more than this he could not endure and live,) so was she—with this difference, however, that while this *special manifestation* was made to Moses, natural vision—with her, it was made to her spiritual perceptions, and so overpowering was it at the time, as she afterward professed, that she was fairly burdened with almost unendurable transports.

It was Mrs. Reamer's *experience* then, as a Christian, which more especially, gave to her those unusually enlarged and striking views of the Divine Attributes, for which she was so remarkable, and is the key to her special appreciation of, and delight in, the character of the Deity. How often would she say, "I so love and adore him for what he is in himself; He is so glorious—He is so good—He is so holy—He is so just—even in his justice He is so good—so holy—O, how I delight in his character."

Four weeks previous to that calm Sabbath afternoon, when her lifeless remains were borne into the house of God, followed by that thronging multitude who had come to pay their last tribute of respect to departed worth, as well as to sympathize with the bereaved,—she had enjoyed in that same sanctuary the privilege of the Holy Communion. The morning service of that day opened with a Love Feast. Mrs. Reamer arose, and never shall the writer of this notice forget the accents and expression of that feeble voice, as she dwelt so beautifully upon her conceptions of the glory of the Divine Character, and her estimation of the privilege she enjoyed, in her relation to him, as his child. That afternoon she bowed at the altar, and partook of the Holy Eucharist for the last time. She afterward spoke with tenderness of the peculiar preciousness of that day's services; she had experienced "constant streams of blessings." During the following week, she was more than usually frail; the next Sabbath morning, however, found her in class. Her bodily strength had scarcely been sufficient to enable her to reach the place, but here, again, her soul triumphed exceedingly, and, as if prophetically, she said, with emphasis, "I shall soon be with him."

The hour of public service arriving, she was in her place. Toward the close of the sermon, she remarked to a sister seated next her, that she felt faint and sick: immediately upon the sermon's closing, they two retired from the church; on their way she spoke of the preciousness of the Saviour, and alluded especially to the very great enjoyment she had experienced, a week before, throughout the day of communion, and how that during the week she had been unusually blest. She reached her home—some two and a half squares—and took her bed; for two or three days she had strength to converse, and during this time she most satisfactorily reassured her family, her Pastor, her friends, all—that she was ready to go, that she did not desire to stay. While she could yet speak, she called her children, one by one, to her bedside, and gave them her dying charge, and then bade them farewell. She continued to fail, but lingered after this, to the surprise of all, for some two weeks, remaining conscious to the last, able, during most of this time, simply to make known her wishes, though not to converse. We frequently worshipped with her; she was ever happy, and would frequently raise her hands in token of victory, and when she could, would audibly praise the Lord. Her last words were "Hallelujah! Glory!" and then she sank into unconsciousness, and finally into death, while all who were present, though they mourned to be separated from one so lovely and so pure, yet could not help but feel that

The chamber where she met her fate was privileged
Far beyond the common walks of virtuous life—
Quite in the verge of heaven. S. BARNES.

BUCHANAN CLUB

will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

JOHN H. RUSH,
President.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Claar the younger, late of Bedford Borough, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One lot of ground, situate in Bedford Borough, on Pitt Street, bounded as follows: On the North by Pitt Street, on the east adjoining lot of Thomas Merwine, on he South by a twenty foot alley, and on the west by West Street, containing in front of Pitt Street, sixty feet and extending to said alley two hundred and forty feet, with a log dwelling house, stable and blacksmith shop thereon erected.

Leaving a Widow, Mary Ann Claar, and issue five children, to wit: George Claar, residing in the State of Michigan, Wm. Claar residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar, and Margaret, now wife of Rev. George Beckley, the three last named residing in Frederick county, Md.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the said premises, on Saturday the 22d day of October, 1859, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, September 23, 1859. } WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House; in the town of Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One lot of Ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting fifty-five feet on the Street leading to the town of Saxton and extending back about 160 feet to the Lutheran Church, with a two story plank house thereon erected, adjoining vacant lots on the East and West, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Dunn, and to be sold for cash.

Sheriff's Office. Bedford, Sept. 23d, 1859. } WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.

Estate of Dr. G. W. Statler, Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, living in Bedford, upon the Estate of G. W. Statler, dec'd, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. STATLER,
Sept. 23d, 1859. Adm'r.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Cheapest School in the Land!
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
ADDRESS
M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
Sept. 23d, 3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., Adm'r of the Estate of Joseph S. Morrison dec'd, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday the 6th day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
Sept. 16, '59. Auditor.

1000 BUSHELS OF RYE wanted at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, or merchandise.
Sept. 16th, 1859.

STONE JUGS, PITCHERS, BUTTER-CROCKS, FRUIT-JARS, for Sale at Shoemakers' store.
Sept. 9th, 1859.

MARRIED, on the 11th inst, by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. William Simpson to Miss Ellen Leary, all of Bedford Township.

DIED—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mrs. SOPHIA MORISON, relict of Hon. Joseph S Morison. dec'd, in the 66th year of her age.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mrs. ANN BOWLES, aged 81 years, 11 months and 7 days.—[Obituary next week.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

may 27,'59-1y.

NERVOUS DISEASES CONTROLLED AND CONQUERED.

Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of human life, most of them may be traced to a disordered condition of the nervous system.—The horrors of Epilepsy, or falling Sickness, arise in most cases from this cause. Our readers may remember, on several occasions before, we have alluded to the wonderful cures, or modifications of Fits, made by the Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. We feel fully satisfied that these Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy, as well as, the milder forms of Fits, such as severe Cramps, Spasms &c. We now record the fact, that persons will find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility:—no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, or Nervous Headache, the misery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucination of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain. Persons in the country can write to the inventor, and have the medicine forwarded to them by mail. The prices are, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24; and sent to any part of the country, free of postage.—Direct your communications to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

WORMS.

☞As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge, Fleming Bros., of Pitsburgh, beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Lashley, late of Southampton township, dec'd, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in said Township of Southampton, Bedford County, containing about one hundred acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and kitchen and log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of William Iams, the said William Lashley, Arnold Bennett and others.

Leaving a widow, Naomi, who has since died, and eight children, to wit: Robert Lashley, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Arnold Lashley, residing in Bedford County, Pa., John Lashley, since dead, late of the State of Ohio, (leaving issue, the number and names of whom are unknown,) Asa Lashley, since dead, withaut issue, leaving a Widow, Harriet, since married to Daniel Means, of Bedford County, Nancy, infermarried with Abraham Johnston, both dead, leaving issue one child, to wit: William Johnston, who resides in Allegheny Co., Md.; Elizabeth intermarried with Jacob Fletcher, since dead, leaving issue two children, viz: John L. Fletcher, residing in Bedford County, and Philip Fletcher, residing in Keokuk, Iowa; Sarah intermarried with James Baker, residing in Columbiana County, Ohio, and William Lashley, of Bedford Co., whose interest in the Real Estate in the above described, was sold to O. E. Shannon. Esq., of Bedford, by the Sheriff of Bedford Conty.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the said premises, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1859, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sept. 23d, 1859. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Tp., Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, situate in the said Township, adjoining lands of Barnabas B. Steckman, Philip Reddinger, Mrs. Swartzwalder, and others, containing one hundred seventy-six and one half acres, and allowance; one other tract adjoining the above, patented in the name of John Steckman, containing thirty four and three fourth acres and allowance; one other tract situate in same Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken, Jacob Mills, Elizabeth Fletcher and John Wemmer, containing two hundred and two acres and eighteen perches and allowance: part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Mathew Taylor, and also one tract of land adjoining John Fletcher, Leonard Nycum, Joseph Barkman, James Mountain and Philip Snider, containing one hundred and fifty nine acres and eight perches and allowance, surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Will and patented to S. M. Barclay.

Leaving issue, eleven children, to wit: John Steckman, residing in Fulton County, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Sarah, intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris Frederic Steckmanand James Steckman all residing in Bedford County.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the said premises, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1859, when and where all parties, interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sept. 23d, 1859. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Six Farms
FOR SALE,
IN
Bedford County.

ON TUESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, NEXT the undersigned will sell at public sale, upon the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, his farm of 184 ACRES AND 157 PERCHES, known as the "Schnebly Farm," adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others.—About one half of the land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good House, Barn, Orchards, &c., thereon; the balance well timbered, with fine young chesnut and locust; lying at the edge of Morrison's Cove, where timber is scarce, makes it particularly valuable. It is a convenient distance from the Furnaces, Woodberry and other good markets. It is also well watered. Part is limestone and the other produces well.

ALSO,

ON WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, next, will be sold upon the premises in Middle Woodberry Township, near Bloomfield Furnace, the farm known as the "Daniels Farm," containing 131 acres and 60 perches.

This property is one of the best producing farms in Morrison's Cove—is in a high state of cultivation—lies within ½ a mile of the Hollidaysburg Turnpike—adjoins Bloomfield Furnace—is well watered—has an excellent orchard on it, with good improvements, including large farm house, log house, barn, &c. About 100 acres are cleared and the balance well timbered. The locality of this farm, and its convenience to market its proximity to Martinsburg, &c., make it very desirable as a home property.

ALSO,

ON THURSDAY, 3d NOVEMBER, NEXT, the undersigned will offer upon the premises, near Stonerstown, Liberty Township, his farm known as the "Steel, or Snyder property," containing about 163 acres. This property lies within ½ a mile of the Broad Top Rail Road—has been lately improved and put in good order—has on it two good apple orchards, a good spring at the door—about 100 acres cleared and well fenced—a good part post-and-rail; there is a good double log house and new bank barn upon the premises.

A large portion is bottom land and well calculated for meadow. Being near Stonerstown, the Rail Road and the Mines, there is a ready cash market at the door, for every thing.

ALSO,

ON FRIDAY 4th NOVEMBER, NEXT, will be offered on the premises at 12 o'clock M., in Monroe Township, the farm upon which Michael Miller resides, containing about 250 acres, 100 of which are cleared and under fence, with a two-story frame house, kitchen attached, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

ON THE SAME DAY, 4th NOV., AT 3 o'clock, P. M., will be offered upon the premises, the farm known as the "Christ. Miller place," containing 157 acres, or thereabouts, about 70 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a log house, log barn, &c. This property adjoins Nathan Robinson, Anthony Smith and others.

ALSO,

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, THE 5th, there will be sold upon the premises, in Southampton Township, a tract of land containing about 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared, adjoining lands of Wm. Iams, Arnold Lashley and others. The improvements are a log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and log barn; also an apple orchard thereon.

Sales on each day to be at 12 o'clock, M., except the Christ. Miller tract above stated.

TERMS: One fourth in hand and the balance in three payments, or otherwise, to suit purchasers.

Sales positive. O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Pa., Sept. 16, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Colerain township, on

SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER NEXT,

the following described real estate: A tract of land containing *One Hundred Acres*, sixty of which are cleared and under fence, with a Log House and Log Barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Ressler and Samuel Williams.

TERMS: Cash at confirmation of sale.

ALEXANDER JAMES,
Trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Shafer, dec'd.

Sept. 16, '59.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to distribute the funds in the hands of Amariah Wilson, surviving Executor of John Wilson dec'd.,will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, 26th September, 1859, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, where all may attend that think proper.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Sept. 9th, 1859. Auditor.

DISSOLVED.

THE firm of Reed & Minnich is dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of Jacob Reed for settlement. All persons indebted or having claims, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. Settlement must be had, pay or no pay, so don't delay. Thanks are returned for past favors and a continuance of support is asked for the new firm of J. REED & CO., who will sell their goods on the lowest living terms for cash or produce.

JACOB REED, J. G. MINNICH, DAVID W. KAUFFMAN.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.
J. REED & Co.

Reed & Minnich return their thanks to the public for the past liberal support afforded them, and bespeak for the new firm a continuance of their favors. Determined to do a CASH & PRODUCE business, as far as circumstances will permit, they expect to be able to supply their customers on the most liberal terms. They will receive in a few days a supply of NEW GOODS, carefully selected, to meet all wants, and will take pleasure in showing the same, sale or no sale, to all favoring them with a call.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. H. Brown, will meet the parties interested, at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 26th day of September, 1859, to attend to the duties of said appointment, where all who think proper may attend.

J. SELBY MOWER,
Sept 16,'59. Auditor.

JUST RECEIVED at Shoemaker & Co's. cheap Store, a full supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Madder, Indigo, &c., which will be sold cheap.

Sept. 9th, 1859.

Cheap lawns. Closing out Stock of Lawns and all kinds of thin dress goods at cost.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, July, 15, 1859.

NOTICE.

All who are indebted to me, by boc account, are requested to call and settle their accounts either by cash or note. All who are interested will please to attend to this notice soon. S. E. POTTS.

Sept. 16, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will sell at Public sale, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of George Owe, in Union Township, the following described Real Estate: one tract of land, being the mansion tract, containing 68 acres, adjoining lands of Jos. Corle, Christian Ling, Catharine Points and Joseph Taylor, about 40 acres of which is clear and in a good state of cultivation; a good log house, double log barn, Blacksmith shop and Carpenter shop thereon erected: this tract has a public road passing through it and a first rate Mill site upon it, also an orchard of young trees: also another tract containing 20 acres, or thereabout, adjoining lands of Thomas Blackburn, Thomas McCoy and others, in St. Clair Township; this tract is unimproved, and valuable for its timber and limestone.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Committee of GEORGE OWE.

Sep. 2, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON, T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Fall session of this institution will open on Friday, the 16th day of September, 1859.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick building adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. Watson, has been secured for the purposes of the Academy.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session.

TERMS. $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

Proclamation of General Election.—Whereas in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday (11th) October, 1859, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Joshua Fillers, in Ramsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at schoolhouse number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School House in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill, as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School House in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School House in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School House near the Methodist church on land of John Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township, to meet at the new log School House at Bloody Run in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of the township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which times and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for Auditor General of the Commonwealth.
ONE PESON for Surveyor Genera of the Commonwealth.
TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the county of Somerset, to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Bedford and Somerset in the House of Representatives.
ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge for Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyer.
ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner.
ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director.
ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to keep open till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this Stte, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock in the Morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the bord for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It sall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every generl, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any prson assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidnce as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted) to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be dmitted to vote by reason of age, and in either cas, the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or vidence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent nim from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hindred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown in the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with in the Common wealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount they bet or offered to bet.

And the Juges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford on Friday, next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and the eighty-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 9, 1859.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
NO. 2 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

Umbrellas & Parasols,

Has now in his stock the most complete assortment, embracing many new styles, some of which can be found in no other establishment, and which he is prepared to offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME purchasers, at very satisfactory prices.

Sept. 9,-1m.

Now then For Bargains in the summerress goods. Selling off at cost.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, July 15, 1858.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale at the Drug Stores fo Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county.

May 20, 1859-1y.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county.

May 20, 1859.

PERSONS WISHING TO CHANGE THEIR business to a rapidly increasing Country, a New Settlement where hundreds are going, where the climate is mild and delightful. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement, another column.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold out his Store to J. B. Williams, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement All persons having accounts standing upon said book will please settle the same, either by cash or note, and those having notes which have been standing from year to year, will please lift them. JACOB BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Aug. 29,'59-tf.

GOWQUA MATTINGS.—We have just received a large lot of prime quality Mattings 1 & 1¼ check and plain white.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 7,'59.

SHOE BUSINESS AND FACTORIES CAN be carried on profitably at Hammonton.—See advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

Iron City College

$40 00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

Four Large Halls,

For writing, Commercial Calculations, Book-keeping and lectures.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Writing

Awarded this Institution. The best and greatest variety of Penmanship in any one Hall of the Union, is found here.

☞Ministers' sons received at half price.

For full information, Circular, Specimen of Business and Ornamental Writing and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.

Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB PAINTER, C. A. COLTON, N. VOEGHTLY, RODY PATTERSON, A. A. CARRIER, I. G. SPROUL, HENRY SPROUL, A. J. JONES, G. W. SMITH, WADE HAMPTON, ROB'T PATRICK, J. H. HOPKINS

This Compaay has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1851, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.
J. W. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.

September 2, 1859.-1yr.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm situated on the Mile Hill, near Schellsburg, containing 63 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Emanuel Statler, Daniel Miller, Peter Schell and others. The improvements are a good Log House, one and a half story high, with a cellar under the same, a good double barn, and a good Apple orchard, with other fruit trees, a good well of never-failing water near the door; 49 acres cleared and 14 acres timbered and all the land under fence. Any person wishing to obtain a good home, can call on the subscriber living in Schellsburg.

JOHN RININGER.

Also another tract of Land containing 60 acres, adjoining the above described land, a part of which is well timbered, which can be had at a fair price by calling on the Subscriber living in Schellsburg.

DANIEL MILLER.

September 2, 1859.—4t.

NOTICE
TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.

THE County Superintendent will meet with the School Directors and Teachers of Bedford co., for the purpose of holding public examinations of applicants for schools, in the following order, viz:

For Bedford borough and Bedford township, on the 23d and 24th of September; Colerain, on the 26th; Snake Spring, 27th; St. Clair, Oct. 4th; Union, 5th; Middle Woodberry, 6th; South Woodberry, 7th; Harrison, 12th; Londonderry, 13th; Cumberland Valley, 14th; West Providence, 17th; Hopewell, 18th; Broad Top, 19th; Liberty, 20th; East Providence, 24th; Monroe, 25th; Juniata, 28th; Schellsburg and Napier, 29th.

The examinations will be held in the same places, in the respective districts, they were last year, and will be opened at 9 o'clock, on each of the above named days.

The public are respectfully invited to be present.

H. HECKERMAN,
Sept. 9th. 1859. Co. Superintendent.

NEW BANK
NEW RAIL ROAD AND NEW
Shoe And
VARIETY
STORE.

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER have just returned from the East, *another time*, with a splendid lot of SHOES, of every kind, particularly Women's and Children's Summer ware, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, and in their Variety department contained a little of everything.

CALL and see prices and qualities.

CALICO at 4 cents a yard, for instance, ex-everything else in proportion.

P. S. All kinds of produce taken in and change for goods, at market price.

Orphans' court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber, adm'r of John Oster, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, will sell by public outcry, on the premises on Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1859, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of 115 acres of land, being the mansion tract of deceased, situate in Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford County, adjoining lands of J. Oster, Adam Zembower, Samuel Hendrickson and others, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected, two log houses, a story and a half high, a log barn, an apple orchard, &c., &c. TERMS: One half in hand, at confirmation of sale; one half of the balance in one year, and the remainder in two years, the whole with interest.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Adm'r of John Oster.

Sept. 9, 1859.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Joe Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phila.	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsburg,	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		Balto.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.--- Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

Permanent Office.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,

Have concluded to remain

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

and may be consulted at their office,

NO. 191 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel,

Daily, except Sundays for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmonary diseases, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complains, &c. DRS. FITCH & SIKES, would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medecinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.*

☞*NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.*☜

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. (april, 8,'59-1y

The University of Family Medicines &c., *OF PHILADELPHIA.*

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of arresting the evils of worthless and spurious nostrums and supplying the people with reliable domestic remidies have appointed

DANIEL R. ANDERSON, AGENT,

for the sale of these valuable compounds, viz:

Rowand's tonic mixture for cure of fever & ague, &c.
do blackberry root syrup, for diarrhoea, &c.,
University's remedy for lung complaints, coughs, &c
" " Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
" " Sore Eyes.
" " Ear Ache or Deafness.
" " Tooth Ache
" " Fever & Ague (in form of pills)
" " Costive bowels, (pills.)

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these remedies depend upon their merits for popularity.

For sale by DANIEL R. ANDERSON, Centreville, Bedford county, Pa.

Mar. 18, '58.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic County, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriffs Sale one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns &c. Also the entire lot of stock and tin ware in the shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the shop formerly occupied by him on Juliana Street. Notice is further given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me and any persons having accounts will please preaent them to Samuel Radebaugh Esq., for settlement without delay.

Feb, 25, 1859. SAMUEL BARNHART.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I WILL make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

EDW'D. L. WALKER.

July 1,'59.

WANTED, All persons indebted to the late firm of Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, to call and settle their accounts either by cash or note. Circumstances demand a speedy settlement of the Books of the old firm, which are in the hands of S. Carn, for settlement, otherwise they shall be put to the unpleasant necessity of adding costs.

Bedford, Aug. 5,'59.–2m.

ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DElightful climate, rich soil, and secure from frosts. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

July 1,'59.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND *Machine Shop!*

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friend and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of the one half of my Drug Store to Dr. S. J. Way, I therefore desire all persons indebted to me on book account, to come and settle, as it is important that all standing accounts should be settled and the books closed. This request is reasonable and I expect a speedy compliance.

jan. 7, '59. F. C. REAMER.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietr.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see hem.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT, cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'58

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

Wool Wanted.—We will pay Cash or Merchandise for any quantity of clean washed wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 27,'59.

HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

A HOME STEAD FOR $100;

ALSO, HOMESTEADS FOR $1000 AND OVER SITUATED ON, AND NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, ABOVE AND BELOW *FREDERICKSBURG IN VIRGINIA.*

A new Town, called RAPPAHANNOCK, has recently been laid out, in *Culpeper County*, in the midst of the GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA, surrounded by *Mines and Mining Companies*; and Farms and Town Lots in alternate divisions or *shares*, can now be had for a "MERE SONG," simply to *induce settlement* in this desirable region. $154,900 worth of land is to be divided amongs purchasers or *given away* as an inducement to come on and make improvements, and the land is of the most improvable qualities. May have already settled and scores of others are coming. *Good farming land*, in tracts of any size to suit the purchasers, can also be had at from $10 to $20 per acre, payable in easy quarter yearly installments. *Unquestionable titles will be given.*

☞AGENTS ARE WANTED every where to sell these lands; liberal inducements will be given.

E. BAUDER, Land Agent, *Port Royal, Va.*

Aug. 5,'59.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

EVANS & WATSON.

No 26 south Fourth street, PHILADELPHIA,

Have now on hand a large assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Salamander Safes. Also, Iron Doors for Banks and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, all makes of Locks, equal to any made in the United States.

Five Safes in one Fire. All Come out Right, with contents in good condition.

THE SALAMANDER SAFES OF PHILADELPHIA AGAINST THE WORLD.

Evans & Watson

Have had the surest demonstration in the following certificate that their manufacture of Salamander Safes has at length fully warranted the representations which have been made of them as rendering an undoubted security against the terrific element:

Philadelphia, April 12th 1856.

Messrs. Evans & Watson,—Gentlemen,—It affords us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our jewelry, and all our books, papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th instant.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regad the preservation of their valuable contents a most convincing proof of the great security affored by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., *Jewellers.*

Who have purchased six large Safes since.

April 29, 1859, 1yr.

Grain Drills! Grain Drills!

THE best Grain Drill in the world is now offered to the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties by WM. HARTLEY. Warranted in full—Come and see it.

WM. HARTLEY has several Moore's drills complete for sale at $40 each

CLOVER HULLERS.—Wm. Hartley has secured the agency to sell the best clover huller in the world, warranted to hull and clean ready for market from 3 to 8b ushels of seed *per hour*. Not dusty to work, well made and durable for a life time. Call on HARTLEY, he is posted on farm machinery and warrants.—in full Sells too at Manufacturer's prices.

June 27,'59.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smit and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 1, 1859.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858–1y.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

100 100 **100**

ONE Hundred different sizes of best rolled Iron Also, Shovel moulds & Hammered Iron, may be had at Hartley's Hardware store, at very low figure for CASH, or short approved credit.

Feb 18, '59.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVE formed a partnership in the *DRUG and BOOK* BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand at their establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which they offer at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Beaford, Jan. 21, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S CASH and PRODUCE STORE.

CHEAP

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Penn'a.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Dry Goods of every Description,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY, *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,*

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, *AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

New GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

including all the various fabrics usually found in a store, consisting in part of—viz: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black and Fancy col'd plain, and side band Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chambreys, &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Challies, Robes, Barages, French & Lisle thread Ginghams, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Stella shawls, Mantillas &c.

NEW STYLE PARASOLS.

Cheap Carpetings, half wool, List-Rag, also Floor oil Cloth various widths. Our Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be surpassed in the county for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES.

Rio Laguira, and Turkey Coffee. N. O. Crushed Granulated and clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molases, Golden Syrup, Teas, Chocolate, Oils, &c., &c.

Our Stock is very complete, and we will take pleasure in exhibiting our goods to all who may favor us with a call. To good and reliable customers, our terms will be as usual.—*Prompt settlements by cash, or note, every January.* All kinds of Produce received for goods for which the highest price will be given.

May 6,'59 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

OLIVER C. CLARK. SAM'L M. HALLER

O. C. CLARK & CO.,

Flour, Feed, Grocery and Produce Store,

Central Street, next door above Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md.

A well selected stock is now open and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of *Family Extra, and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chopped, Shorts, Ship Stuff and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscavado and refined sugars, Golden and S. H. Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices. Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine Apple and Green Corn, put up in cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of* Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various kinds. With a variety of other articles usually found in store.

Additions to the above stock will be frequently made so as to keep up a general assortment, and all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

Cumberland, April 8, 1859.

CARPETING.

THE subscribers have just received one thousand yards of

NEW CARPETING,

which they will sell cheap for cash, or country produce.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN

ARE requested to call and examine our second supply of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

including many styles in French and American fabrics. We can show you an excellent stock, and will sell as cheap as they can be had at retail in America. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

June 17,'59.

1500 YARDS new style Lawns, in Pinks, Blues, Purples, Browns, Lilacs, Amaranths, and Greens. Closing out at reduced prices by

June 24, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be at tended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WAR IN EUROPE.

NAPOLEON the Third is bound to revenge his uncle and

Reed & Minnich

are determined to sell their large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS

at prices far exceeding in cheapness any yet offered the people of Bedford.

The Latest Styles

of fashionable dress goods, for ladies and gentlemen, will be found at their store.

THE BEST QUEENSWARE

adorns their shelves, which they propose to sell particularly low.

Their Groceries

such as sugars, teas, coffee, &c., &c., cannot be surpassed in excellence, or cheapness.

Remember

these things and call at once at Reed & Minnich's, where you will not fail to find whatever you want in their line of business.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

LATE FIRE IN DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

GENTS:— I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant, about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved: but fortunately his books and papers which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. with HALLS PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Side-board and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish for plate &c.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., have removed from **34 WALNUT ST.**, to their new store **NO 629 CHESTNUT ST.**, (JAYNES HALL) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & Co.

629 Chestnut Street, *(Jayne's Hall)* PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.

October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

AT

Gettys' Photographic Gallery.

THE undersigned, having procured the services of Mr. John Vallade, of Paris, an artist of rare attainments, is now prepared to furnish Photographs in India Ink, oil and water colors, 50 per cent cheaper than any ever offered to the citizens of this Borough. Also the new and beautiful improvement known as the "IVORYTYPE" will be furnished for less than city prices. These pictures are beautifully colored and possess all the delicate tints of the paintings on ivory surpassing in beauty and richness of tone anything of the kind heretofore introduced.

A skylight Gallery will be fitted up at the Bedford Springs this week, where those partial to Skylight Pictures can be accommodated.

June 1, 1859. T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

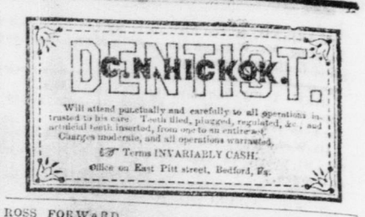
Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan, Nothing has e'er been discovered by man, Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers, The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store March 6, 1857.


DENTIST.
C. M. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Penn'a.

Ross Forward & O. H. Gaither of Somerset, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. Gaither, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street two doors South of the Inquirer office.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

C STREET,

Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-1y.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.–1y.

J. C. DICKEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Juy 1, 1859.–1yr.

J. Selby Mower,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENNA.,

Office one door West of the Union Hotel,

WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Jue 10, 1859-1y.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hosius.

June 24, 1853.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

THE subscriber, manufacturer of the best quality

OF

— PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS —

invites the attention of CASH and close buyers to his SPRING STOCK, which for variety and styles cannot be surpassed.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,

No. 2, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Inquirer office.

Cheap challies.

Closing out stock of Challie delaines and thin dress goods at cost.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, July 15, 859.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

THE subscriber would inform the farmers of Bedford that he is agent for the sale of the above Machine, and their orders for them can be filled immediately. JOHN ALSIP, Agent.

August 5, 1859.–6m.

20 SACKS OF G. A. SALT, just received and for sale at Shoemakers' Cheap Store. [Sept. 16, '59.]

PERSONS WISHING TO ESTABLISH Manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.

Candles Cheese and Maple Sugar at A. L. DEFIBAUGH'S.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS. SEE ADvertisement of Hammonton Lands.